



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SEPTEMBER 6.

Dr. GEO. H. HORN in the chair.

Fifteen persons present.

SEPTEMBER 13.

Mr. USELMA C. SMITH in the chair.

Thirty persons present.

On the Foramen magnum of the Common Porpoise, and on a Human Lower Jaw of unusual size.—Dr. HARRISON ALLEN invited attention to two skulls of the common porpoise (*Tursiops tursio*) and demonstrated that the foramen magnum in both specimens received no portion of the basi-occipital bone. The exoccipital bones meet in the median line and the posterior border of the basi-occipital bone lies fully one-half an inch in advance of the foramen. The arrangement of parts thus proved to be an exception to the general statement admitted by leading authorities, namely, that the Mammalia are characterized by the lower border of the foramen magnum being formed by the basi-occipital element, and by the occipital condyle not being composed entirely by the exoccipital.

Dr. Allen also invited attention to a human lower jaw of unusual size from the Sandwich Islands. As compared with the lower jaw of an English skull the following measurements will prove of interest.

	Sandwich Islands.	England.
	INCHES.	INCHES.
Height of ascending ramus	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Width of ascending ramus	$1\frac{6}{10}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Length of horizontal ramus	3	$2\frac{7}{8}$
Goniosymphysal length	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{10}$
Width of horizontal ramus at first bicuspid	$1\frac{6}{10}$	$1\frac{4}{10}$
Width of horizontal ramus opposite last molar	$1\frac{5}{12}$	1
Symphysal height	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Coronoid height	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Condylloid height	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Intergonial width	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$

It will be thus seen that the greatest contrasts in size between an average bone and the one exhibited are to be found in the rami, and the least contrasts, and in most features none at all, in the proportions of the processes and in the width between the angles.